NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879.

ISSUES OF VITAL MOMENT. THE IMPORTANT BATTLE THAT IS TO BE FOUGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The People Face to Pace With the Question Whether They Will Continue to Submit to the Rule of the Ring and the Bomination of the Corporations—The Democratic Party's Purpose to Crush These Evils. Harmsbung, Aug. 2.—The two parties in Pennsylvania have nominated their candilates, made their platforms, and taken their positions for one of the most Important battles over fought in the State. It is important because it is likely to determine the attitude in 1880 of a Commonwealth whose electoral vote is second only to that of New York. The success of the Democratic ticket this fall would make this the debutable ground of the Presidential election, and change all the conditions of next

year's conflict. And never were the issues plainer. It is really not a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties, but between the Ring and the people. Mr. Butler is in no sense the nominee of the Republican party; he was appointed the candidate by Cameron, Kemble, and Quay. If elected he will be their servant and do their will. The appearance of unanimity in the Convention was effected by the trades, threats and promises of the Ring, who in Butler get a man of their own making, with s fresh brand on him, and at the same time satisfy Chester County, and keep it out of the gay of Quay, who is to succeed Wallace in the

Mr. Barr, on the contrary, was nominated by the Democratic people. The swell was from below, and carried everything before it. There was not the slightest trace of management in the Convention. There was no "base politician" near, no slate, no caucuses, and no wire pulling. The delegates came there for Barr and for an old-fashioned Democratic platform, and they did their business with a sober earnestness which has not been witnessed in any Convention of either party for many years. All factions are satisfied. For once the people have had their way, and the lukewarmness and divisions in the party, which the enemy had hoped to see, will not appear in the campaign. The small cloud which rose on the horizon in the direction of Philadelphia floated harmlessly away, and the rival organizations there are equally content with the nomince and the principles on which he stands.

There has not been a time since the war when the Democracy could not have carried the State upon issues squarely defined against the corrupt Ring, which has ruled us so despotically and plundered us so ruthlessly. Those issues are now made so clearly that every child must understand them, and it is safe to say that the men who shall vote the Republican ticket in November will do so because they like to be robbed and abused, and do not want to see the Government reformed. It is difficult to believe, and yet true, that there are taxpayers whose blind partisan passions are so devilish that they would rather suffer the miseries of serfdom to the basest and most rapacious Ring than owe their deliverance to a political organization to which they have been opposed. These men will have no excuse of ignorance or misapprehension this time. They must vote flatly favor of the four million steal, and ratify the corruptions practised to pass the bill; vote in favor of the corporations overriding the Constitution of the State, and crushing out the business of the people: vote against reforming the priminal mismanagement of the State Treasury, and in favor of the Ring system of embezziement; and finally, to make their humiliation perfect, they must vote generally against "honest men in office," or they must voto the Democratic ticket. There is no middle ground. The 'National" candidate nominated by a few demented persons at Altoona has no chance what-

The Democratic Convention denounced the recent attempt, under the management of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature," and plunder the people of \$4,000,000. to resolution declaring that " in view of recent deelopments in connection with the Riot bill," the Republican party favored "honest men in office," Kemble's attorney browbeat and insulted him from the chair; he was gagged and kicked, and his resolution thrown out with contempt. They thus said explicitly that "in view" of the conduct of Kemble, Quay, and Magee, who managed the Riot bill, they did not want honest men in office; they wanted disionest men, Ring men, those very men who debauched the Legislature. Those men were running that Convention, and Mr. Wolfe, with his unfortunate prejudices against bribery and grand larceny, was a very unwelcome guest. Their State Committee is unblushingly organ-ized of the same material. Hooten, who was set up to apply the gag to Wolfe, is Chairman. and Sam Barr, Cameron's private secretary and "Chris" Magee, the colleague of Quay and Kemble in the Riot bill job, are the Secretaries Surely the taxpayer who desires " honest men in office" cannot vote this ticket. The issue thus made on the Riot bill and official integrity ught to be worth thousands of votes to the

Democratic party. In 1873 a Convention, composed of the best men of all parties, framed a new Constitution. which was submitted to the people. The great question was how to regulate and restrain the great corporations which had been created by e State, and were now, like the dogs of Ac twon, devouring it. The instrument, among other radical reforms, provided that henceforth railroad companies should confine themselves to their legitimate business as common carriers; they should charge the same rates for local as for through freights; they should not distriminate against the trade and industries of the State to which they owed their existence; bere should be no inside Rings or Credit Mo biller arrangements for building, supplying, or operating the roads; no fast freight lines or exess companies composed of directors and officials; and the "free pass" system, by which newspapers, conventions, the Legislature, and even courts, were corruptly controlled, was abolished. On account of this and other valuable reforms, the Treasury Ring, the Pennsyl vania Railroad, and their allies-the Camerous Markey, Kemble, Errett, Quay, Magee, with the Hartrauft Administration -bitterly opposed the ew Constitution. It was a direct issue with the Ring, and the Constitution was adopted by

Bearly 150,000 majority. The people innocently supposed that they had cured all their ills and redressed all their griovances when they fixed these obvious princopies in the fundamental law of the State. But a railroads went on as before. They regarded their charters as contracts with the State, which ould not be nitered without the assent of both tearties; and so the Constitution which "governs lelar within our borders" was no law to them. They set themselves above it and defied it. The inside Rings of managers continued to rob their stockholders, and the public also, and to discriminate against Pennsylvanfa industries to the very point of destruction, just as they had done before, and last winter undertook to pass the "four million steal" by the old appliances and with the same cool impudence hat characterized such former raids as the nine million steal." the repeal of the tonnage

tax, and the sale of the public works.

Now, the Democrats say all this must cease; staution. They made this demand in their platform of 1877, upon which they carried the State, and they repeat it in their platform of the local issues are more than enough to do the lobbies of the Legislature; pass no act of the Democratic candidate. corporations must accept and obey the Con-

any description for their relief or accommodation, but let them be regarded as " objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legista ture and people," so long as they spurn and trample upon our Constitution. How long would they hold out under this pressure? Some of them have already succumbed, and the great offenders would soon be compelled to do likewise. With this Democratic rule in operation, the Pennsylvania Company might last winter have seen fit to accept the Constitution and agree to cease its deadly oppressions of our people, before it sent Quay, Kemble, and Magee to Harrisburg to corrupt our representatives and transfer \$4,000,000 from the treasury to

its depleted coffers.

plank, requiring the corporations to submit to the Constitution, the Democracy were likely to carry the State, and they inserted in their platform a mild, gingerly, unsubstantial resolution, favoring such "legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discriminations in freights by the carrying companies of the country." They propose nothing practical or practicable. They spread themselves in words over the whole "country," instead of confining themselves to the State, where they have the administration and the Legislature, and the power to apply the remedy-a remedy which they have persistently refused in all forms to the oil interests, and, indeed, to all others. The Democratic proposition is definite, practical, and radical, and suggests the means of its own enforcement. The abused people do not intend to be referred to the Legislature. which has repeatedly spurned their petitions, which is Republican in both branches, and is therefore owned and controlled by the very corporations whose extertions it is desired to check. It is a very simple remedy-this de-mand that the company shall obey the law of the land. No new "legislation," got up for a "delusion and a snare" by Kemble, Quay and Magee, is required. The Constitution was framed with a special view to the correction of these almost intolerable evils, and the moment it is accepted and obeyed by the carriers all just complaint must cease, the oil regions will be released from the cruel grasp of a monopoly which is crushing out the life of business, every city and county in the State will feel an instant relief, and the railways themselves will begin to gather the profits which now go to the parasite companies and inside Rings in the shape of "special rates," "rebates," and the enormous gains of the "fast lines." There is no city, county, town, village or locality, and scarcely a man, woman or child in the State not directly interested in the enforcement of this most reasonable demand of the Democratic party. Every man that ships or receives a pound of freight, every manufacturer, farmer or shopkeeper, every woman that burns a lamp, or has a cook stove in which she uses coal, whose principal cost when dumped at her door is the unlawful and extertionate freight charge of the Pennsylvania road, can calculate his or her immediate interest in dollars and cents, and when the cal-culation is fairly made, it will be seen that this unconstitutional tax amounts to no small pro-portion of the whole cost of living in this Ringridden Commonwealth. It cannot be doubted that when the question has been thoroughly

Again: The King management of the State treasury has for years been a scandal and a reproach to the State. They scarcely attempted to conceal their methods. It is acknowledged on all sides, as it has been repeatedly proved before committees and in courts of justice, that they treated the public moneys as their own; loaned them to their friends without interest, or to others with interest, which they approprinted to their own use; and that their party expenses, including Senatorial elections and the annual fraud in Philadelphia, have been reguiarly paid from these unlawful accretions on the public moneys. Five years ago a legislative committee of investigation, which shut its eyes to everything but what it was literally forced to see, was compelled to report that up to that be divided between the Ring and the Pennsyl-vania Railroad. But when Mr. Wolfe appeared \$1,200,000 had been stolen and dissipated. The gentlemen who ran this so-called Republicar Convention the other day-Cameron, Kemble and Quay. Mackey only being dead—are the survivors of the Ring of whom history makes

ventilated, and the people come to understand it, they will flock to the support of the party

which proposes the remedy, as they did origi-

nally to the support of the Constitution itself.

survivors of the Ring of whom history makes this indisputable record. But the Democratic party proposes that these practices shall cease, and has nominated Mr. Barr expressly to put a stop to them. The Convention put this pledgin the form of the following resolution, regularly reported from the committee, and unanimously adopted:

**Resident That in D. O. Barr, this day nominated for State Treasurer, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; one who, it elected, will keep the public meaners satisfy, make known his piaces of deposit, bold his tooks and paters open to these client and preserve the commonwable from any receition of the systematic embergicine its of interest and other speciations which marked the long and scandidous career of the Republican Treasury Rung.

On this subject of course, the Ring Conven-

when market the long and scandalous career or the Republican Treasury Ring.

On this subject, of course, the Ring Convention was silent as the grave. How could thave been otherwise when it had already declared, in the disposition of the Wolfe resolution, against "honest men in office?" The Ring Wished to regain possession of the treasury only to plunder it, and abuse the bower of the office as before. Their refusal to respond to the lond challenge of the Democracy can mean only the one thing: they intend to continue." The systematic embezzlements of interest and other spodiations, which marked their previous career. No party was ever before placed by the necessities of immoral lenders in an attitude of such marked and open bosthity to the people. These are the State issues upon which the Democracy will carry Pennsylvania in November. They were never drawn so clearly before, and the fightling was never pushed on any of them as it will be this. Set. I place them foremost here, because they will be foremost in the campaign, and being so, there can be no doubt on which side a decent, self-respecting and moderately irugal people will cost the more party of their bailots.

On national questions the two parties occupy

campaign, and being so, there can be no doubt on which saids a decent, self-respecting and moderately fright people will cast the majority of their ballots.

On national questions the two parties occupy about the same positions here as in New York. The Kepublicans "point with pride" to the deal past; endeavor to eks out an unjustifiable existence on the giory achieved by a departed generation; endorse the Presidential frauds, favor bayoner elections, so in for the banks and moneyed corporations, and tak about an honest-currency, which they forgot entirely in their justions of last year. The platform is composed of rotten and worm-caten timbers, which they forgot entirely in their justion of last year. The platform is composed of rotten and worm-caten timbers, which are not littly support any party in this year of our Lord 1879, when the people have the important concerns of to-day to look after.

The Democracy on the other hand, pronounce with uncommon emphasis for a free hallot, and denounce Haves as "the representative of a conspiracy only." whose attempt to surround the bailot boxes, with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors. "Is an insuit and a memor to the country." This residution was received with a hurricane of appliance. It was only after it had been read and reread, and cheered and cheered again, that the Convention sottled down to hear the rest of the painform. The temper of the delegates on him head was also evineed by the selection of Gen. Coffroth of the Somerset district for permanent President, whose speech was in the same vein. His course in Congress marked him as a lit leader of the party in Pennsylvania. He had stood manufally by Mr. Handad when potty State pealousies were infused into the Speaker-ship contest, and he had been stalwart among the stalwarts in the struggle for a free ballot, voting against the Army bill at every stage and in every form, even to the last. He carried last year a strong leputation of the constituents, he will continue to hold his conq

children."
The financial plank in the Democratic declaration is very simple, and he who runs may read:
Resolved, That the Democratic party, as of old, layers a

Resolved. That the Democratic party, as of old, layors a consumminate surrency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into com.

Mr. Cassidy, the Chairman, stated that of the fifty committeemen one only opposed the resolution, and when he appealed to the Convention there appeared to be but five or six voices in favor of the substitute which he offered. This certainly is progress for Pennsylvania. Her feet are planted in the ancient ways, and there will be no more departures from the faith of the faithers.

NORDENSKJOLD'S VOYAGES. SAILING THROUGH THE POLAR SEA TO

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Important Discoveries in the North-From Sweden to Sweden via the North Cape, Behring's Straits, and the Sucz Canal. Berlin, Aug. 3 .- A telegram was received n this city yesterday from Stockholm announcing that the Arctic explorer, Prof. Nordenskjold, had brought his steamer, the Vega, out of the ice in Bebring Strait, where she had been confined during the winter, and had begun his homeward journey through the Pacific Ocean.

This announcement is that of the first suc-The Ring managers perceived that upon this from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Prof. Nordenskjöld started on this most perilous and most important expedition on the 4th of July, 1878. He started from Gothen ourg in the Vega, accompanied by a corps of scientific specialists. in addition to a crew of able seamen, who had had experience in navigating the Arctic seas. The details of his voyage as far as they have been received are full of interest, and show as well the daring and the perseverance of the explorer.

Nordenskjöld began his career as an explorer in 1872. The problem he took upon him-self to solve was whether or not there is navigable water north of Asia from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He had before him the records of the efforts of Cabat, Willoughby, Barentz, and Behring, as well as of others whose names are also familiarly known. He studied all these from the expeditions of the Northmen and the Icelanders to the latest expeditions in 1871 and 1873, in which many galiant Norwegians lost their lives. From these records he learned the several theories that had been held, and to what extent the facts as ascertained by the explorers proved or disproved them. Previous to 1872 Nordenskiöld had engaged

in six voyages. In that year he was selected by

the Swedish Government to undertake a sledge

journey from Spitzbergen toward the north

pole. The explorers encountered disasters

journey from Spitzbergen toward the north pole. The explorers encountered disasters and were compelled to return home the following year without having gained much information, though they acquired a deal of experience. In 1875 the Professor was able, through the generosity of Mr. Oscar Dickson, a wealthy merchant of Gotlenburg, to essay the proof of his belief that there is a navigable sea north of Asia. He sailed from Tromsee, a port on the northern coast of Noeway, on the 8th of June of that year, and on the 15th of August reached the mouth of the Ynelsei River, the middle one of the three large water courses of northern Asia. By this voyage he established the fact that the Sea of Kara is navigable, and also onemed a water route to most desirable parts of Siberia. He named a port at the mouth of the river Dickson's Port, in bonor of his patron. This voyage also gaye additional color to the probability of a route to China by way of the Ynelsei River. In the following year he made another voyage, sailing from Tromsee on the 25th of July. His patron had replaced the small vessel of the year previous with a stanch little steamer, the Ymer. She was freighted with goods suitable for the Siberian trade. The voyage to Nova Zembla was made in five days, but upon passing through the straits that separate that island from the main land be found the Sea of Kara, that he had navigated so easily the year before, full of drifting ice. After waiting several days he began beating in the lee up the Nova Zembla noosst, and at latitude 72 found himself in an open sea. By the middle of August he again reached the mouth of the Ynelse River. He ascended it for some distance, and, having disposed of his earge to advantage, returned to the port he started from alter an absence of seven weeks.

posed of his eargo to advantage, relarned to the port he started from after an absence of seven weeks.

These voyages went far to convince the Professor that the northeast passage could be made. To prove it he three all his energy into the undertaking, and his patron fitted out a more extensive expedition. An appeal was made to King Ossar, and he at once became interested in the enterprise. Of the £0,000 or \$100,000 required, Mr. Diekson contributed £12,000 and the Government and Mr. Alexander Starigator of the rest King Oscar commissions several of the ablest officers of his mavy to necompany the expedition. Several eminent savants volunteered their services. The flect consisted of lour vessels—the steamer Veza, which carried the originator and commander of the expedition, the steamer Lena, and two smaller vessels filted out to open trade with eastern Siberia. The last three were the broperty of Mr. Sibiriakoff. Nordenskjöld's steamer, the Vega, was originally a steam whaler. She was built in Bremen. Her timbers are of teak wood, and, though a stanch vessel, she was thoroughly overfauled and braced. Her engines and machinery are of the most modern kind and of unsusual power. Nordenskjöld startes in her from Gothenburg, one of the southern ports of Sweden on the 4th of July and on the 25th ound usual power. Nordenskjöld starten in her from Gothenburg, one of the southern ports of Sweden, on the 4th of July, and on the 25th joined the escorts at Tronsee. The Vega was commanded by Leut L. Paiander, and his first officer was Lieut. E. C. Brusewig, toth of the Swedish nays. Prof. Nordenskjölds staff consisted of Dr. Rjellmann, botanist, of the University of Upsain, Dr. Stuxeers, a geologist, and Dr. Almquish, a famous physician. At the request of their respective Governments, Lieut. A. Holgaard of the Danish navy, Lieut. Giacomo Bove of the Italian pavy, and Lieut. Nordquist of the Russian navy were added to Nordenskjöld's staff. The Lena was commanded by Capt. Johannsen. Eleven days after starting from Tromsoc they anchored off Port Dicksen. They remained there three days to make up and despatch correspondence and complete their preparations for the long and perilous voyage. Then the bows of the stout little steamers were pointed toward the North Cape. For two months nothing was heard of the explorers, and then a despatch was received by Mr. Sibiriakoff from Yakutsk, on the Lena River, announcing that the expedition had reached the mouth of that river in safety. The Steamer Lena had passed up the river and the Vega had continued her journey toward the Pacific.

The arrival of Capt, Johannsen and the Lena

Pacific.

The arrival of Capt, Johannsen and the Lena at Yakutsk was the occasion for a public recognizathere. This town is situated near the centre of the Russian Empire in Asia, and the only means of access have been overland; hence the arrival of the first vessel, proving that water communication could be had with the noise civilized parts of the world was sufficient cause for the concept coloration.

by accompanying an arctic expedition. The most important expedition, prior to this one, was one made in 1868, which resulted in his ascertaining accurately the situation of Spitzborges. In the summer of 1870 he made a voyage to Greenland, and penetrated the country further than any previous scientific explorer. Of both these expeditions he has written exhaustive accounts. For two years, from 1870, he was a member of the second Swedish Chamber, an office equivalent to that of a member of Congress in the United States.

PEPPO MAIRICHE'S DAGGER.

Wild Jeniousy Making an Italian Murderous An Excited Throng in Newark.

Peppo Mairiche, an Italian organ grinder, stabbed his wife, Isabetha, in the abdomen in a tenement at 167 Newton street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The house, which is occupied by Italian, German, and Irish families of the poorer class, is about 100 feet from the street, Pasquatto Cava and his wife rent two rooms in the second story, where they board organ grinders, ragpickers, and laborers. A score of Italian men and women played cards and drank beer in these rooms all day yesterday, and the victim of the stabbing was seen going after beer every hour during the day. She was in her bare feet and wore no covering on her head. A few minutes after 5 o'clock several neighbors saw her return from a barroom with a large pitcher of beer. When she entered the tenement a swarthy, dark-browed Italian, who had iron-gray side whiskers and close-cut gray-mixed hair, walked rapidly through the yard and followed her into the house. Five minutes afterward the neighbors were startled by the screams of a woman, followed by curses and oaths, which issued from the Italian quarter. Then the Italian who had followed Isabetha ran out of the house, dashed across Newton street, and disappeared down Dark lane, a crooked street inhabited by Italians and negroes. Several Italians ran after him, and Policeman Mossbacker joined in the chase,

and Policeman Mossbacker joined in the chase. No trace of the man was found, however, after he disappeared in Dark lane.

Policeman Mossbacker found the woman lying on the uncarpeted floor of the front room of Pasquatto Cava's a partments. There was blood on a bed in the room and on the floor. The woman had been stabbed in the lower left side of the abdomen and again about four inches above. She at first refused to say who ber assailant was. As Policeman Mossbacker was talking to her, he was savagely attacked by a large monkey belonging to one of the organ grinders. He was compelled to defend himself with his club, with a blow of which he sent the animal howling from the room. Then a score of the male and female Italians began to talk excitedly, but they refused to say who did the stabbing. The policeman began to search the apartments, and then Pasquato Cava voluntered to give information. He said to the wounded woman:

"Lizzie who cut you?"

wounded woman:
"Lizzie, who cut you?"
"It was Peppo, my husband," said the "I Lizzie, who cut you?"

"It was Peppo, my husband," said the woman.

When an interpreter was procured Chief Meldrum and Detective McManus questioned the prisoners separately. Pasquatto Cava and Zabella Lazona, who keep the anartments in which the stabbing took place, talked freely. They said that Isabetha was the wife of Peppo Marriche, who had cut her with a stiletto. He was igalous in consequence of her attentions to other men. She quarrelled with him and rented rooms at 5 Fourteenth avenue a week ago. Early yesterday morning she went to Cava's apartments and said she was afraid to remain at home, as Pappo had threatened to kill her. He had, she said to Cava's wife, accused her of being unfaithful, and he was insanely jealous. She remained at Cava's house all day, and when the men and women began playing cards she was sent out after beer. About 5% o'clock, after she had been out after beer, her husband rushed into the room where the party were playing cards. His wife ran into the frontroom, and he there stabbed her, but noody saw him use the stiletto, although one was seen in his hand. After she fiell on the floor, her husband sprang down the stairway and disappeared before Cava or his companion recovered from their surrorise.

JOINING HIS SWEETHEART IN DEATH.

The Surmise as to Weeks's Disappearance after Miss Brownell's Suicide. Charles T. Weeks, a clerk in Gilman & Son's banking house, 62 Cedar street, has been reported to the New York and Brooklyn police es missing from his home since Thursday last. His brother, Arthur M. Weeks, of 215 Halsey street, Brooklyn, says that Charles was engaged to Miss Jennie Brownell of White Plains, who committed suicide on July 28, and it is feared hat grief for her has dri fate. Miss Brownell was the only daughter of the late Capt. Brownell, U. S. N., and an attractive, accomplished girl of 17. She lived with her mother, who had undertaken the charge of the household of Mr. Dantel Griffm of White Prains. About three weeks ago Mr. Griffm died, and Miss Brownell was profoundly impressed with the deathled scene. She became so nervous that, by the advice of her mother, she spent two days with friends at Milton-on-the-Hudson. There her manner was strange, and it was remarked that she spoke of having the materials of a dress which she did not expect to make up, because she did not think she would live long enough to need it. But after her return home she resumed her wonted vivality. On the 25th, however, she was found very ill in her room, and complained of a burning sensation in her stomach. A physician prescribed for her without learning that she had taken poison, and after he went away her agony continued to such an extent that she was closely questioned. She finally confessed that she had taken porson. ive, accomplished girl of 17. She lived with her after he went away her agony continued to such an extent that she was closely questioned. She finally confessed that she had taken corrosive sublimate, which had been used in the house for cleaning purposes. She positively refused to assign any other reason for her act than that she was tired of life, and no cause could be as-certained. Although physicians were sum-moned and the usual antidotes administered, she died.

SUNDAY IN STRICKEN MEMPHIS.

The Soldiers Drilling and the Steamboats

standard of the first vessel, proving that water communication could be had with this bene the arrival of the first vessel, proving that water communication could be had with this could be the communication could be had with this could be the communication could be had with this could be the country of th Hugging the Opposite Shore.

HUMAN NATURE BY THE SEA. SEEKING PLEASURE MANY WAYS WITH

VARIOUS DEGREES OF SUCCESS.

Lone Swimmer's Arrival from far Beyond the Horizon-Mr. Corbin's Latest Order-The Man Who Isn't So Comic as Ketchum The people who went to Coney Island yesterday were to be reckoned by thousands. They went, doubtless, in the hope of escaping the intense heat of the day, but in this they were disappointed, for the island was not appreciably cooler than any other place. The flags and banners on the hotels flung themselves lazily to the eastward, and that betokened the most unwelcome wind that the island knows. The west wind travels over the sand, and brings no coolness and no refreshment. Under it the ocean lies as smooth as glass, and none of its refrigerating qualities are stirred landward. Such were the conditions at Coney Island yesterday, until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when all of a sudden people there experienced a cortain indescribable but blessed sensation, and the flags flew out straight to the northward. Under a south wind the water ruffled up, the awnings snapped and bellied, a thunder cloud that reached to the zenith came rolling down the bay and obscured the sun, and for an hour or more it was cool and comfortable.

card, not very conspicuously placed in front of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, had said that Capt. Boyton would swim from Long Branch to that point, and would arrive sometime between the hours of 12 and 3. The placard also said that the flag over the amphitheatre would be lowered to indicate his approach, and it so happened that just after the blessed changs in the wind occurred and just as the beach had become thronged the flag went down. A swimmer was seen at a point nearly opposite the Brighton Pavilion, whither the strong flood tide was supposed to have set him. He was judged to be Capt. Boyton, by his paddle—such as an Indian uses to paddle his cance with—the blue ends of which were momentarily seen flashing across the white caps, which the wind by this time had kicked up. It was hard work, evidently, to stem the tide on the way down to the Amphitheatre. Probably also people said the long swim from Long Branch had exhausted the swimmer in a measure. He went very slowly, his black head and his paddle blades alone being visible as he propelled himself along shore about 100 yards outside the surf line. Occasionally he would throw the paddle from him and then swim after it, for relaxation from one kind of motion. As he approached the fence which shuts off the Manhattan Beach bathing place from the rest of the beach he was stied by the bathers, and several hundred men were over the fence in a moment, and some surrounded the hours of 12 and 3. The placard also said that pines from the rest of the beach he was spied by the bathers, and several hundred men were over the fence in a moment, and some surrounded the vorager, who seemed the slowest of the lot. He rounded the fence at last and made his landing; but it was not Capt. Boyton at all, only an adventurous swimmer who had taken a paddle to come down with from Brighton. The real voyager came in just after dark, at about 8 o clock, almost unnoticed. He was utterly exhausted. He started from Long Branch at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He was carried he says, forly miles out to sea, and has seldom had so hard a voyage. He was put at ones to bed in the Manhattan Beach Hotel, refusing to see anybody on account of his exhausted condition. He was terribly sun-burned, and his limbs were much swollen.

It was so not that all the mothers who went to the island took their bables with them. The long plazzas at both the Manhattan and the Brighton afforded a spiendid playground, and were filled with bables.

At the Brighton there was a father in the surf

The artist at Brighton Beach who cuts profile likenesses out of black paper with a pair of seissers in the style of fifty years ago, was busy all the afternoon. His work was constant diversion for a crowd of speciators, but the auject, if modest suffered despit from the close and critical scrutiny. If not modest, but possessed of a good opinion of his own appearance, he held his head high, struck an attinde of proud disdain, softened the general effect by a slightly patronizing smile, and probably was sorry when the portrait was finished. Murth was excited when a diffident man was forced into the ordeal by his stronger minded wife, who posed him with disconcerting yanks and pushes, run her flugers through his hair, tied his cravat anow, straightened the ends of his moustache, and gave him a final chuck under the chin to make him hold his head up. He felt a temperature of 150 degrees, judging by the way in which perspiration fell from the end of his nose, tricked over his chin, and plashed on his shirt boson.

But the ain't so comic as George Ketchum

But he ain't so comie as George Ketchum. "Jint he ain't so comic as George Ketchum, was," said a bystander. "You've seen Ketchum, the actor, haven't you? He is whatstange folks call a "murger"—that is, he contorts his face into all sorts of odd expressions, like Valentine Vox used to, only worse. One instant he can show the visage of a parson, and the next instant of a typical convict. Oh, it's wonderful! Well, ketchum was down here, a few days ago, and the party he was with put him up to having his profile cut. He stoot up, first off, as stiff as a major, with his features rigidly dignified. The artist stuck the sensors into the paper and cut profite cit. He stood up, first off, as stiff as a major, with his features rigidly dignified. The artist stuck the sensors into the paper and cut a little; then looked up at Ketchum, who had quickly dropped his chin and raised his everywes, so that he looked for all the world like an idiot. The profile was completely altered. Well, the artist was a littled startled, but I guess he thought he'd got the hast provious face into his mind; so be got a fresh piece of paper, took a good square look at Ketchum, and began again. Alter a slip or two with the sensors, he raised his eyes to the subject again; but ketchum had raised up his mouth, drawn down his brows and pulled a lock of hair over his forehead, and wasn't a bit the same man that he was either time before. It was clear that the artist thought his own mind was giving way, for he looked kind of dazed and perplexet; but just then the laughter that had been gathering in the crowd exploded, and he comprehended what was what."

The owners of Manhattan Beach will build The owners of Manhattan Beach will build another large hole after the season is over. It is to be between the paydion and the life-saying station, and will have about 500 rooms for families and bongers. A bridge across Sheepshead Bay, under a charter obtained three years are, is also contemplated.

The directors of the Manhattan Beach Company say that they are well satisfied with the result of Mr. Carbin's treatment of the Jews, and that it has not impaired the business.

Avoiding Trouble by Resigning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-Oliver B. Bradford, consular clerk, and sching Vice-Consulat Shanghai, has tendered his resignation to the State Department. Mr. tendered his resignation to the State Department. Mr. Evarts has accepted the resignation. Bradford was the most plant tool that Grove F. Seward, Minister to Ching, personnel. When extraonic teneral Myers discovered the tonic Fascarity of which Bradford and seward the second of the second second to the second second second to the second second

ADIRONDACK MURRAY'S TROUBLES. The Real Reason for His Fatture as D scribed by one of his Friends.

BOSTON, Aug. 3 .- W. H. Murray was born in Guilford in 1840, and in due time was sent o Yale College. There he was famous for nothing except his legs. He was not an especially apt pupil. He evinced no devouring love of literature, art had no attractions for him. Athletics not so rampant then as now seemed a bore to him. His love for the horse had not developed then. Until his settlement over the Congregational Church at Meriden. Conn., nothing is known of him worth chronicling. He went into the Park Church

Conn., nothing is known of him worth chronicling. He went into the Park Church and went out of it to Music Hail and into the establishment of the Golden Rule. Then he abandoned the music hail services, and severed his connection with the Golden Rule. Then he abandoned the music hail services, and severed his connection with the Golden Rule. Then he abandoned the music hail services, and severed his connection with the Golden Rule. Then he abandoned the music hail services, and severed his connection with the Golden Rule. Then he abandoned his charles have been dead to the Golden Rule. The he was a decreased to the main cause of his present trouble.

A prominent member of the New England Church, who understands Mr. Murray as well as any one can, describes him as a man of notions which, to him, were sound convictions. Among these one of the most lamentable was a cherished delusion was mistakenly encouraged by the well-meant generosity of some of his friends, who are now somewhat disposed to complain. The truth is that he knows little or nothing about finance or practical business, and makes a botch whenever he attempts anything in that line. Mr. Murray, having use for so much money in his work, was always disposed to postpone the payment of his debts unless the fact of his creditors' imperative need was duly impressed upon him. On being asked what the principal cause of the present failure was. Mr. Murray's friend said, the stock farm. The screditors' imperative need was duly impressed upon him. On being asked what the principal cause of the present failure was. Mr. Murray is friend some of his congregation were finding fault with his love of fast horses, I asked him why he carried on so large a stock farm. If you want a pleasant summer residence, said I, have a simple one, but why go into it so extensively? Well, he answered, I have my father and mother to provide for. I desire to be of as much use as possible to the people of New England. I found that to put my parents in charge of a farm to raise potatoes or b Immediately the beach, which had been comparatively deserted, became thronged. A pla-

ENDING THE ZULU WAR.

Conspicuous Chiefs Surrendering to Lord Chelmsford-Bettring the Troops. LONDON, Aug. 3 .- A despatch from Cape Town, dated July 15, says Gen. Crealock's cavalry have burned Ondini and Mugwende, on the eastern line of the British advance. Dabulmanzi, Cetywayo's brother, and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford. The movement of troops retiring from the neighborhood of Ulundi was expected to be retarded by the heavy rains and increasto be retarded by the heavy rains and increasing transportation difficulties, which would prevent any readvance this senson, even if such a movement was necessary. Ekowe is to be recocupied. The naval brigade has been reembarked for England. The volunteers who were originally raised for the empalgin against Secocoeni have been ordered into rositions between Fort Weber and Derby, to the north of Zuluisnd, so as to cut off Cetywayo's retreat northward, and prevent raids by the Zulus in the neighborhood of the Intombi and Assegai Rivers. Puff Adder, an important chief of the northern border of Capa Colony, has been captured.

Capa Colony, Capa Town, July 15.—The Co.

M. M. Martel, President of the Senate, also spoke.

M. Martel, President of the Senate, also spoke.
The speech of M. Simon is interesting as justifying his esistance to M. Jules Ferry's educational policy, by somiting to the example of M. Thiers, M. Simon has been accused by the Gamberthats of intenting te make a look of the Parameteria at the Name demonstration.

Great Fallure in London.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- It was reported in this city LONDON, Aug. 3.—It was reported in this city yesterday that a large firm in the East lodia trade had gone into liquidation, with liabilities amounting to about £880,00. Their difficulties are said to be morely in each nection with lesses on order in Ceylor. The firm is that of George Wall & Co., of Columbo and London.

Isthmus Shares Not in Demand. LONDON, Aug. 3 .- The Observer, in its financial article, announces that in France the shares in the Lesseps Panama canal scheme are at two francs dis-count, and remarks that there is not likely to be any de-mand for them in Enganol.

Excitement in Constantinople,

London, Aud, 4.—The Standard's Vienna de-patch says the excitation in Constantinoide is segre-that the Sultan is in constant fear that he will be super-eded.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 3 .- It is reported that the spinners, at a meeting yesterday, voted not to furnish bail for strikers who are arrested for intimidation, and had for Afrikers who are arrested for intimidation, and also to petition the second hands in the mills to quit work. It is said that forty-four second hands in the rity have expressed a withingtess to and work. It is an bounced that a mass meeting will be brill to express in dignation at Mayor Lindsa, and to the reviewing ties. Tallet, The Jim Jonu K. Tattes and Charles E. Linds-man are expected to address the meeting.

Drowned at Long Branch. LONG BRANCH, Aug. 3.-Charles Prene, aged Sycars, of Lake street, West Holoken was drowned while bathing in front of Mrs. Scott's cottage, north of

Writing His Will on a Shingle. CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 29.-Arthur Reed, a

wealthy farmer who lived near this place, was found handing under a creasteam in his harn, yesterday, and meanly was a shingle on which he had written his will. He had not lived happin with his will.

B'NA1 B'RITH IN TROUBLE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SERIOUS DISCORD IN A GREAT JEWISH BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATION.

The Grand Lodge Vigorously Accused of Wasting Money-A System of Life Insur-ance that is Open to Adverse Criticism.

B'nai B'rith is an extensive Jewish benevolent organization, having lodges throughout the country, and has been rapidly growing since its foundation, about thirty years ago. Its main object is the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, but many social features have been added. The membership is about 25,000, and of these nearly 9,000 belong to District No. 1. which includes New York, New England, and Canada. The order decided to erect a centennial monument to religious liberty, as a testimonial of Jewish appreciation of their freedom in the United States, and raised for that purpose over \$30,000. The monument has been placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, but is to be removed to Washington. Of late many members have been dropped for non-payment of dues which, in some cases, are as high as \$21 a year. Lodges have run deeply into debt, and considerable discussion has been going on as to the cause and cure of the threstened decline of the order. Among the chief causes assigned is the expensiveness of the Grand Lodge. It is held that the officials of the Grand Lodge are paid extravagant salaries, and that a system of mileage has been introduced; that the general fund, now amounting to over \$120,-000, should be used for the present needs of the order; that the Grand Lodge has made an injudicious investment of \$55,000 in land at Yonkers. which is an annual expense of \$400, besides loss

order; that the Grand Lodge has made an injudicious investment of \$55,000 in land at Yonkers, which is an annual expense of \$400, besides loss of interest, and presents no prospects of yielding money enough to erect a home upon it. The discussion of this and other questions among individual members, and at the sessions of the Grand Lodge, resulted in a call by Cannan Lodge of New York for a Convention of all the lodges in this district. Out of seventy-six lodges invited, only thirty-seven sent delegates to this Convention, which met in Trutonia Assembly Rooms vesterday. Some of the lodges invited had voted to put the invitations in the waste basket, and styled the Convention "a meeting of kickers;" but the delegates who did attend numbered about 150.

After some confusion, it was determined to discuss the recommendations of Canan Lodge, Buffalo, made a vigorous attack upon the endowment fund. He said his lodge had paid \$15,223, and had only got out of if \$6,000. "But," he assed, "where is the remaining \$9,223 that we have paid in? It is nowhere," so far as he could judge, under any proper system of management, that money ought to be somewhere, as it would be in any respectable insurance company. The death rate had been simply enormous, and if there was a superintendent of insurance to look into affairs it would be found that a reserve fund was absolutely enormous, and if there was a superintendent of insurance to look into affairs it would be found that a reserve fund was absolutely enormous, and if there was a superintendent of insurance to look into affairs it would be found that a reserve fund was absolutely enormous, and if there was a superintendent of insurance to look into affairs it would be found that a reserve fund was absolutely enormous, and if there was a superintendent of insurance to look into affairs it would be preventing the establishment of the contemplated Home, but he was conviced that the first necessity was to provide for existing obligations. He looked upon this Convention as a sort of i

am his imits were much avoiden. The wealth was the initial took their labile with them. The limits of the control of the contr

Trying to Close the Bars at Long Branch. Long Branch, Aug. 3.-The largest number of excursionists ever in Long Branch was here to-day, Dissevening the steamer was damerously crowded with these retigrains to New York a large number remains age on her an econution of corrobality.

Throughout the day inger beet and other liquors were opening soil. The liquor war against the Leintids of the Opening soil. The large war against the Leintids and the Opening soil in the American partial of the State Lange, on a surgificary on warrants is used by ductive Lange of the American and English as Built with made the first complaint. They gave Established and soil each for examination on Thurshay for violating the Excess law on Ane. I said 2. Justice Fluid the Comparison of the State law by them on Just 21 and 31. The warrants are the lands of Constants Ladary Project, who has not yet a result that it is said that these complaints will be made to proceed with the Walter R princey of Long Brauch for the circumstants of the Excise law to-day.

David C. Robinson's House Burned.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 3.- The residence of Col. David C. Robinson, the Governor's private sceretary, was destroyed by the yesterday. The base's estimated at \$11.03. The base was squared and still the city house, and was uniformished. The fire originated in a districtive flux.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday.

The Signal Office Prediction. Slightly cooler and partly cloudy.

JOTTINGS IN AND NEAR THE CITY.

The number of visitors at Rockaway Beach yesterday was sellimed at 20080, and the amount bear the particular close access are started in the for stabiling down attents about a three man and the second in the

Killed by a Hotier Explosion.

TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Aug. 3.—One of the rotary bollers in the Montague Paper Company's mill in this place exploded at about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, siling one man, Damel Leary, and slightly wounding two o'dness of the production of having two o'dness of the work of the place exploded at about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, siling one man, Damel Leary, and slightly wounding two o'dness.